BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1814. [NUMBER 1240.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

PLEA SIDE,

GOOLABDASS carrying on trade and business under the name and firm of CANCHUND GUNNESHDASS. } *Plaintiff.*

PEREZ HIRJEE, trading under the name and firm of SHAMHIRJEE. } *Defendant.*

In pursuance of an order made in this cause bearing date the 1st day of March instant, the two Battellaws called *Hurry Purshawd*, Burthen 80 Candys, and other called *Ram Purshawd*,, Burthen 45 Candys, now in Bombay Harbour, will be Sold by Public Outcry on Pier Head Bunder, on Saturday the 12th day of Sept. instant at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, *March* 9th 814.

FOR PUBLIC SALE.

ON THE 19TH INSTANT,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

By order of the Executors

An upper Roomed Bunglow, next to Ash lane No. 2, and contiguous to the House of W. T. MONEY Esq. belonging to the Estate of late Mrs. MARY CADDEN.—The sale will take place at 12 o'clock on the same Bunglow, where further conditions will be made known.

Bombay, March 9th 1814.

Advertisiment.

MESSRS. FORBES & CO. have received per the BOMBAY MERCHANT from Madras, a small Consignment of old East India Market Madeira Wine, which is now exposed for Sale at the Godowns under their office at Rupees Five hundred per Pipe.

Bombay 9th March 1814.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN THE MARINE YARD,

On Monday next the 14th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

The Good Ship

BETSEY,

WITH ALL HER STORES,

As she now rides at her Mooring's,

IN

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE BETSEY sails remarkably fast and is 175 Tons Burden or thereabouts, she was new sheathed and Coppered and otherwise well repaired in Mazagon Dock, about Two years since, and is well adapted for the Eastern Trade.

The Vessel may be viewed at any time previous to the Sale, and the Inventory of stores seen on board and at No. 1, Rope Walk, where further Particulars may be known.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

One Gold Mohur to bind the bargain, and the Vessel to be at the risk of the Purchaser, from the moment she is knocked down.

Bombay, 9th March 1814.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 15th April next.

A MOST commodious and desirable upper roomed Dwelling House at Byculla opposite to DOCTOR CHRISTIE'S the property of Colonel ROBERT HUNT.—Also an airy upper roomed House situated near the Church gate which is at present unoccupied—Further particulars will be made known on application to Mr. J. W. TASKER.

Bombay, 9th March 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday March 9th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST MARCH 1814.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in the Sixth Regiment Native Infantry, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant D. F. Hazlewood of that Corps.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry, Ensign William Cazalet, to be Lieutenant in Succession to Hazlewood deceased,—Date of Rank, 24th February 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DATED 1ST MARCH 1814.

Mr. W. A. Jones, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate at Kaira.

Mr. William George Bird, to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 7, Brig Hope, G. W. Johnston, [illegible]

CALCUTTA—FEBRUARY 16TH.

ARRIVALS.—February 10, (At Saugur,) His Majesty's ship *Theban*; Captain Leslie, from Trincomalie.

13, (At Diamond Harbour,) ship *Cornwallis*, R. Graham, from Bombay, 1st January. Passengers: Captain William Middleton, Bengal Establishment, and Lieutenant H. F. Sharp, His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—February 15. ship *Colonel Macauley*, J. Rogers, for Bencoolen, with troops.

Ship *Colonel Gillespie*, D. Chimenant, for ditto, with ditto.

Ship Eugenia, Scott, for Penang and Java.

The schooner Magnet, Vine, for the Isle of France; and the ship Ann, Benoni, for Penang and Java, will sail from Calcutta in the course of two or three days.

MADRAS—FEBRUARY 24TH.

ARRIVALS.—February 18, H. C. Extra Ship Sir W. Fulteney, Captain H. Christopher, from Calcutta 5th Feb.—do. Ship Brio de Mar, Captain J. D. Ames, from Bombay 29th Dec., Cartoin 3d Jan. Cochin 9th and Allepey 19th do.—19, H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Captain E. Hepburn, from Penang 6th February—do. Ship Frederick and Maria, Captain H. Adams, from China 31 January and Malacca 1st February—20, Schooner Brothers, Capt. J. T. Anderson, from Coringa 12th Feb.—21, Ship Commerce, Capt. J. R. Arbuthnot, from Rangoon 7th February,—23, Brig Ann, Captain W. Newcomb, from Calcutta 30th January and Munsoorcottah 13th Feb.

DEPARTURES.—February 15, Ship Lynx, Captain Alfred Ambrose, for Bengal,—do. Ship Maida, Captain John Benson, for do.—do. Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain M. Pike, for Masulipatam, Coringa, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam,—19, Ship Ann, Captain R. Dickie, for Bussorah,—do. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne, for England,—20, H. C. Extra Ship Moffatt, Captain Simon Lee, for England,—do. Ship Brio de Mar, Capt. J. D. Ames, for Eskapully and Bengal,—22, H. C. Extra Ship Sir W. Fulteney, Captain H. Christopher, for England.

COLOMBO.—Arrived February the 4th Boat Waria, Commander J. Andries from Jaffna.

The 7th Brig Fanny, Commander P. Chonett, from Tranquebar.

Sailed, February the 5th Transport Ship Emma, Captain J. L. Jellerson, for Point de Galle.

The 7th Government Ketch Hebe, Commander L. A. Matthesse, for Arripoe.

Cutter Wilhelmina, Commander M. Jacob for Malabar Coast.

The 8th Cutter Margaritta, Commander F. Leivers, for Jaffna.

Ship Betsey, Captain W. H. Dennett, for Acheen.

Ship Duke of [illegible], Clark, for Madras.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived February the 5th Brig [illegible] and Nabob Durgapira, from Bellasore.

The 7th Ship Emma Thurgart, Captain V. L. Jellerson from Colombo.

Passed the 3d Brig Francisco, Captain J Wintersz, for Madras.

Ship Hydroos Nageeah Hussains Cooty for Bengal.

Sailed February the 6th Ship Govr. Farquhar Captain John Nicholes for Bengal.

The 6th H. M. Ship Procris, J. Curson Esq. Captain, for England having under her Convoy, the H. C. Ships Marquis Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Union.

Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, March 9, 1814.

[illegible] publishing [illegible]day, the extract of a letter from Goa, we [illegible] more by a principle which [illegible] towards our readers [illegible] by any sense of importance [illegible] which we ourselves attached to the communication itself; nevertheless, in so far as it tends to confirm the previous report of the [illegible] Sebastian, we deemed it of consequence. With regard, however, to the alleged defeat of Buonaparte, near Dresden, on the 27th September, we will candidly declare that we do not consider it as worthy the slightest credit. The battle alluded to as having taken place on that day, was no other, as we suppose, than the one fought by the Crown Prince, near Deunewitz, and which may be said to have been won after a struggle of three days, the enemy commencing, on the 4th those operations which led to their complete discomfiture on the 6th, and to their subsequent disastrous retreat, towards Torgau, on the 7th.

That any battle was fought, on that day, in which Buonaparté was concerned, we cannot, after what we have published, and what we have seen, bring ourselves to believe.—We do not even think, that the one, reported, at Constantinople, to have taken place on the 17th, did, in reality, take place; but our disbelief, on that head, is founded solely on reasoning, and not on any private intelligence of our own. As we said before, we never can suppose that Buonaparté, after what had happened at *Jawer*, *Petterswalda* and *Deunewitz* would be rash enough to attack the Bohemian army; so strongly posted as that army was. Our own opinion was, and is, that he would retreat, into the interior of Saxony; and, as far as we can judge, celerity of movement towards that quarter, became imperiously necessary, the Austrians being ready to penetrate by Egra, in the direction of Bayreuth and Bamberg, towards the Rhine. A movement considered so probable, as we apprehend, by Napoleon that he had been lately using indefatigable exertions to put the fortresses, on that river, in as complete a state of defence as possible.

After the above observations had been put to the Press, we were kindly favoured with the following gratifying extracts:—We need not say, we hope, that we heartily wish the intelligence as to Buonaparté's defeat may be true, but we are, we confess, still incredulous as to that important fact.

EXTRACT OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE MORNING HERALD OF SEPTEMBER 18th.—*Second Edition.*

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH AT DRESDEN, WITH THE LOSS OF 7000 KILLED AND 70,000 PRISONERS.

The Badger hired armed Cutter, Lieutenant Marshal, arrived at Deal yesterday, after a short passage, from Heligoland; a gentleman who arrived in her, states, that previous to the sailing of the Badger, accounts, which were regarded as nearly official, had reached the island from which it appeared, that the allied army having concentrated their forces in the neighbourhood of Dresden, had made another attack on that City, with complete success. A battle which lasted three days, commenced, which terminated in the total defeat of the French, who left seven thousand killed, a great number of wounded, and about seventy thousand prisoners; Buonaparté endeavoured to cut his way through the allied army with a part of his troops, but was unsuccessful, and it was supposed at Heligoland individually.

[illegible] learned at what date the Badger left Dresden, but must have been after the arrival of the Heligoland mail.

[illegible] official intelligence from Dresden to the 2d, it was stated in an unofficial article that Buonaparté, who left that place on the 3d, returned on the 7th, after repulsing the allies.

Some private letters, we understand, mention, that Soult's attempt to relieve St. Sebastian with 7,000 men. The Spaniards thrice retook their batteries, and followed the enemy to the [illegible]

EXTRACT OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE ENGLISH POST [illegible]

The officer who is the bearer of the dispatches announcing the fall of St. Sebastian had not arrived in time to press; it was in consequence instead of coming [illegible] Mail of this Morning. The fact is of no consequence, the fact having only ascertained.—We have Gazette details of the capture of the town in our last; they are so very minute and satisfactory as to render any observations at all necessary. [illegible]

We have been favored with the following interesting communication from a very distinguished officer.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER DATED ST. SEBASTIAN 2D SEPTEMBER.

"The enemy made a desperate push on the day of the assault on this place, with the apparent determination of relieving it at all hazards. Soult crossed the Bidassoa river, and made good his way to within about six miles of our besieging army, then turned towards Iron, knowing at that point he was to meet Spaniards only, and concluding he should easily make them give ground, but to his astonishment he got by these Troops, unassisted, a very complete repulse".

"The assault of this place was the most murderous that can be conceived, and as brave as ever English history ever told. Nothing could surpass the determined resolution of the British on the attack. The enemy from traverses on the curtain and a bastion commanding the breach opened a most destructive fire of musketry, and the 59th Regiment had half its officers killed or wounded. For three hours we held the breach where, notwithstanding all possible efforts of the enemy, we maintained our ground. The enemy being at last flanked on the curtain sprung a mine, by which themselves lost above 200 men, and we nearly as many; it was a sight that would have disturbed the nerves of a man who never felt before. The enemy after this fell back at all points and the walls were swept with the British bayonet. The town was now taken step by step, and at this moment presents a scene of misery language cannot picture. To the everlasting honor of the Troops, I do not believe a man has been put to death wantonly, or who resigned his arms.—How great a contrast the [illegible] proceedings of the French [illegible]."

The possession of the [illegible] Clara has been found of great [illegible] was as neatly and as bravely [illegible] have done here; and [illegible] battering guns are to [illegible] also upon [illegible]

[illegible] as it [illegible] men, [illegible] Sailors; [illegible] her; [illegible] most and [illegible] surpassed [illegible]

[illegible] directed [illegible] his camp, [illegible] around [illegible] establishments [illegible]

[illegible] of Kotzebue [illegible] acquainted—but [illegible] as a political [illegible] not generally known [illegible] and interesting. [illegible], who now fills the [illegible] on of Private Secretary [illegible] Sweden, and who [illegible] honoured with certain particulars [illegible] regard by Buonaparté, is by [illegible] man, and considers himself a lawful [illegible] King of Great-Britain, as [illegible] ever. He has enjoyed, for many [illegible] station in Germany as a literary [illegible] first eminence. He is the [illegible] native language of the most [illegible] Dramas, and far surpassed [illegible] elegance of diction, any [illegible] we speak from an intimate acquaintance [illegible] several French and Italian translations [illegible] who has made a similar attempt. He is, in short, an enthusiastic admirer of our literature & national character; & has given many [illegible] proofs of his sentiments in this respect. [illegible] the course of various literary controversies with Continental Authors, he has uniformly impeached that species of servile adulation towards Frenchmen and French literature, which has so long opposed the progress of true science, and kept down the principles of genuine liberty in Germany—an adulation which has, perhaps, paved the way for the political subserviency of which Europe has so long and often experienced the melancholy effects.

M. Schlegel is also the translator of several tragedies of Calderon, some minor poems of Camoens, and several sonnets of Petrarch. He is, besides, an excellent German poet; all the languages of Europe, the Sclavonic excepted, are familiar to him; and he is esteemed one of the best classical scholars of the age. If we are not mistaken, he is the author of a philological work which traces the affinity of the German and persian tongues.—Of his proficiency in the French language he gave remarkable proof, in a pamphlet published at Paris five years ago, and entitled, "A Comparison between the Phedra of Euripides and of Racine." For this production, to the eternal disgrace of the munificent Napoleon! the patron of the Arts! the enlightened father of the Sciences! and the Leo of the 19th century! Schlegel was exiled from

France!" The *lettre de cachet* which removed him, alleges against him as a crime, that he had offended the manes of Racine, by assigning a higher rank to a poet of ancient Greece! Such were the terms but not the motives of the warrant—Schlegel was guilty of crimes of a deeper dye: he was tutor to the children of Madame de Stael, and was now and then suspected of "trying his hand, in concert with that justly celebrated female, at a Manifesto against the Continental System. With Madame de Stael, Schlegel was exiled from France, and he faithfully followed her fortunes, until his appointment in the suite of the Crown Prince. He is understood to be the framer of all the Declarations and State Papers issued by Sweden since his accession to the common cause, and he is the author of several pamphlets, displaying great eloquence and depth of political research, levelled expressly against Buonaparté and his satellites.—*(Star Aug. 28th.)*

AUGUST 30.

"The *Morning Chronicle*" "fears that the want of reinforcements has obliged the Noble Marquis to remain quiet, awaiting the recovery of his wounded in the late battles, though he felt and expressed in the most lively terms the urgency of taking positions on the French side of the Pyrenees, to bar them against the entrance of the enemy, as well as to observe his motions."

First, with respect to reinforcements—The *President* frigate, with a fleet of transports, and also transports from Cork, with two regiments, had arrived at St. Andero; the troops, amounting to near 6,000 men, had been landed in fine condition and good spirits, and had marched off to join the army.

Thus, the amount of the reinforcements received by Lord Wellington, since the battles of the Pyrenees, has been greater than the loss sustained in those battles, and in the attempt upon St. Sebastian—Upon the second part of the paragraph in the *Chronicle*, asserting that his Lordship "had expressed in the most lively terms the urgency of taking positions on the French side of the Pyrenees," we can only say that Ministers are totally ignorant of any such expressions having been used by the Field Marshal. It is probable he will wait till Pamplona and St. Sebastian are surrendered before he enters France. [illegible] intention to enter it, which we trust [illegible] sion of the Austrian Cabinet [illegible] erable effect upon his Lord[illegible]

[illegible] Barcelona.

[illegible] have bee[illegible]

[illegible] the

[illegible] mentio[illegible] which [illegible] trees fo[illegible] Rhine. [illegible] has beer[illegible] were pu[illegible] ging of b[illegible] treaty H[illegible] naparte [illegible] shall be [illegible]

It was [illegible] had pass[illegible] know ne[illegible] but it is [illegible] trians and [illegible] rian frontier[illegible] Prince is maki[illegible] in the rear of th[illegible] remain between th[illegible]

TIMES.—[illegible]

By the Heligolan[illegible] py of the suppressed number of the *Courier*, of the 13th instant, from [illegible] that the preparations of the A[illegible] ment, for the contest in which [illegible] embarked, have been fully com[illegible] the magnitude of the existing [illegible] half a million of men, trained [illegible] posable for service in the field [illegible] been already raised, incl[illegible] the landwehr or militi[illegible] ty has also been displaye[illegible] puts of ammunition throughout t[illegible] In short, the Emperor Francis seems res[illegible] sustain that rank in the confederacy, by hi[illegible] ertions to which he is entitled by the a[illegible] dignity of his house. He comes forw[illegible] support, or rather to restore, the ancien[illegible] of things in Europe. The French party in his cabinet is put to silence.—we trust, for ever; and the true German spirit is re-animated and predominant. It is no wonder that these statements should have been restrained from circulation throughout the Danish dominions. Nothing can induce nations to support the cause of so disgraced and baffled a tyrant as Buonaparté, but gross ignorance of the real state of the world. The Altona press, therefore, like every other under the Corsican's controul, is at once muzzled and corrupted. We rejoice to see, that among the arms which the Crown Prince means to employ in the subversion of this odious tyranny, are the literary labours of free & enlightened writers. Schlegel and Kotzebue have been honoured by the abuse levelled against them in the Tyrant's Bulletins; and we may, therefore, be assured, that he feels the effect of their writings, in detecting his sophistry, and laying bare his falsehoods.

The extraordinary silence of the French papers, relative to the termination of the Armistice, and to the declaration of Austria, indicate the unwillingness of Buonapart è to reveal those unpleasant truths to the people of France. Parisian journals to the 26th instant have been received, which bring down the news from the French head-quarters to the 19th, and yet not a hint is given of the new and important change in the relative situations of France and Austria. An obscure intimation, indeed, of some unforeseen difficulties, occurs in an article of the 10th instant, from Frankfort, which mentions, as it were with some surprise, that the Vienna papers were wanting on that day for the first time, and those of Prague for the second time. These accounts, if they afford us no information relative to the proceedings of the Allies, at least serve to confute the rumours prevalent last week, of a series of battles on the 16 h, 17th, and 18th instant, terminating favourably to Buonaparté. Not only are no offensive operations on his part hinted at but all his measures seem of a defensive nature: the fortresses of Bavaria are strengthened, and extraordinary means are used to induce the militia to undertake the duty of regular troops in the field. It may be remarked, too, that the Castle of Eisenach is prepared for the reception of the poor old King of Saxony, who seems to have become a mere tool in the hands of Marcolini and the other Traitors by whom he is surrounded, and to whom it is thought that Dresden is too advanced a station to afford any safety.

On the 23d and 24th instant were holden two extraordinary meetings of the Jacobin Club, which calls itself the Senate of France. The citizens Regnaud and Boulay attended as hired orators of the Tyrant; but the flower and beauty of their eloquence was lost to the world, inasmuch as prudence forbade the promulgation of the gloomy tidings which they were charged to communicate to their brothers in iniquity. The wretched people of France will probably too soon learn the nature of these infernal deliberations, by a new conscription, and new impost on the little property that is yet left untouched by their rapacious rulers. Not that they deserve the slightest commiseration, when we consider, that they have for above five years lent themselves, without a murmur, to that bloody desolation of Spain, which it began in the blackest treachery, so it has ever since been carried on in utter contempt of every principle of justice. Far from pitying such a people, we cannot but indulge a hope that they will speedily be recalled to a sense of their guilt by severe retribution. Without advocating the propriety of a formal invasion of the South of France, we think, that there can be but one opinion on the propriety of aiding the common cause by an effectual diversion in that quarter. If we are not much deceived, it has long been a favourite plan of the Hero of the Peninsula, to threaten [illegible] ordering on the Pyren[illegible] occasional contrib[illegible] having a [illegible] portion of [illegible] able force in the [illegible] section, to [illegible] the [illegible] parts of the Cors[illegible] the north of Europe. This is, indeed [illegible] carry on war upon a broad [illegible] prehensive purview; but [illegible] a correspondent energy [illegible] which Ministers have [illegible] Noble Marquis to [illegible] exploits this summer, [illegible] refuse him the means [illegible] ideas. Adequate rein[illegible] moment, above all [illegible] Peninsula, in [illegible] gallant enemy [illegible] cities may not [illegible] ng them in the most [illegible] we are convinced it [illegible] ever witnessed.

[illegible] MBER 8th.

PENINSULA.

[illegible] om an Officer in Spain, to [illegible] low:—

[illegible] ss of Roncesvalles, Aug. 15, 1813.

[illegible] this from the top of a moun[illegible] ges in front of the pass of Ron[illegible] France. [illegible] day [illegible] asses [illegible] ny ad[illegible] [illegible] nd took up a p[illegible] ar [illegible] d in Lord Wellington's [illegible] cher. [illegible] enemy arrived they at[illegible] [illegible] ome Por[illegible] [illegible] ps posted on a hill, [illegible] whole day, and [illegible] three ti[illegible] hill at the [illegible] the bayonet. [illegible] 28th, we were ordered farther to the left, [illegible] ome Portuguese regiments, who had [illegible] attacked; and in going over a hig[illegible] e exposed to a s[illegible] of shot [illegible] the only batter[illegible] e the French ha[illegible] the fusileer brigad[illegible] were formed be[illegible] immediately cha[illegible] enemy, and dro[illegible] down the hill, an[illegible] wood much [illegible] than they came [illegible] nd them was t[illegible] principal force, on [illegible] f an immense [illegible] hill directly in fro[illegible]; from thence [illegible] continued to send out m[illegible] to skirmish with [illegible] in the wood; and our battalion companies were forced to go and skirmish, to which they had not been accustomed, by which we lost a good number of men. My company was the last relieved at night. The 29th was spent by the armies in burying the dead, in doing which both English and French mixed with each other and shook hands and ate and drank together. At midnight, however, they attempted to surprise us, and, with a horrid yell, they attacked the place they had been driven from by the fusileers. Our men were on the alert, and instantly returned the fire, and in a few minutes all was quiet. During the cessation on the 29th, his Lordship, ordered a brigade of German artillery on the hill, where we were, on our right, and another in a valley which was on the left.—As soon as day broke on the 29th, our artillery opened on their columns on the face of the hill, which astonished them, as every shot went right among them, and we could see the shells breaking over them, and leaving large blanks in their columns, and hear the cries of the wounded. Their right flank was soon turned, and the whole retired soon afterwards, but we kept possession of the roads, so the poor French were obliged to march over the hills. We followed them close till the evening, accompanied by Lord Wellington, who saw the men of the 57th attack the enemy, and drive them from a hill on which they had taken possession of some [illegible] houses. His Lordship highly approved of their conduct, and said he could not have believed that so few men could dislodge such a number from that place. We lay that night in a wheat field almost among the French; and on the 31st, in the evening his Lordship again had an opportunity of noticing the bravery of our men, for we were ordered to attack and charge a part of the French baggage guard, which had halted to refresh themselves at the town of Elisanto. Our regiment alone, with the light companies, charged them, although three times our number and drove them out of the town like sheep, although the town was walled, and had loop-holes. His Lordship, who was observing us from a hill, when he saw the French run, got up, clapped his hands, and huzzaed. There was a great deal of plunder taken, and a considerable number of prisoners, among whom, as I went along, I observed two French officers, as I thought, a young one who was wounded, and a middle-aged man, unhurt, with his arm round the young one's neck, and comforting him the best way he could. The Soldiers observed that they must be brothers; but it turned ut that they were husband and wife—the woman dressed in men's clothes."

HEAD QUARTERS, LESACA, AUG. 25.

There was a little stir yesterday among the enemy, which gave rise to some idea of another attack; but nothing was done, and we are now more than ever in a condition to set their attempts at defiance. The convalescent wounded of the battles in the early part of the campaign have become efficient in numbers beyond all hope, and with the spirit of British soldiers, are joining as fast as they are deemed capable of duty. Their junction has again filled the ranks of our previously thin battalions; and we now, in consequence, occupy the hills in face of the enemy, with an imposing front—in attitude and confidence that will probably induce them to keep a civil distance. It was stated in the reports of the Adjutant-General's department, that our wounded were generally slight cases? but it was beyond all conception that the recoveries should have been so general, I might almost say universal; but it is still more extraordinary that they should have been so rapid. This general and happy re-establishment we attribute principally, so far as human causes have influence, to the ample accommodation, the leisure of cure and attendance, the perfect tranquillity to the minds of the patients, and the abundant supplies of every necessary insured by the complete nature of our successes, preventing all disturbance, and procuring and preserving every facility. Officers and men have equally felt the benefits resulting from these accommodations, and the hospitals have accordingly sent forth all their late tenants to muster again in the ranks where every one of them stands as a host; for wounded soldiers are the reverse of burned children; instead of dreading the fire, they regard it with a kind of steadiness, resulting from experience, which enables them frequently to avert the dangers of battle, and when they cannot guard against them, to make light of and mitigate the mischiefs that result. Lord Wellington himself feels evidently an increase of confidence from the junction of these tried veterans; and the enemy seeing our hills occupied in more ample extent by the reinforced regiments has, we conceive, already learned to view us with more respect, and to put on his best behaviour towards us.

The plague had continued up to the 24th of July at Malta but its effects were not so destructive. The [illegible] of De Rolle had suffered considerably, [illegible] of the English troops. Only one Englishman [illegible] he was a groom to the Governor, who [illegible] indiscreetly mixed with the native Maltese. [illegible] ing to the medical report, 2,200 had been [illegible] victims to the disorder between the 8th of May and the date of the advices.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, JULY 30.—On the 23d of this month we had [illegible] one of those terrible catastrophes of which the actual experience can alone enable you to form an adequate conception. At about five in the morning the conflict of the atmosphere led us to apprehend the dreadful event. In half an hour about forty vessels foundered, and two only escaped. The [illegible], a ship of between 700 and 800 tons, was reduced to splinters and atoms. The wretched mariners were seen extending their arms and imploring relief, but their cries were unheard amidst the dangers of the storm. The violence of the elements was greater in the country than in the city, and spacious woods were blown down by their impetuosity. A large portion of this place is in ruins, numerous lives have been sacrificed, and the loss of property seems to be incalculable.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

NORFOLK, JULY 27.

TORPEDOS AGAIN.—Mr. E. Mix, of the navy, a gentleman of integrity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past preparing torpedos to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven bay. The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been lying abreast off Cape Henry light-house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favourable object for trying his experiment on. Accordingly, on the night of the 16th of July, accompanied by Captain Bowman of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the United States navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole enterprize, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, of 74 guns in a large open boat, which he calls the "*Chesapeake's Revenge*," and from previous observation found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got within forty fathom of her, he dropped the torpedoes over, in the very instant of doing which, he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th, he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, & directly under her jib boom. There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a sentinel from the forecastle hailed "boat ahoy!" and he had to decamp. The sentinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms. Blue lights were made to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw the rockets in different directions, which illumined the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor, when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables, and made some sail, while her boats were sent in pursuit. The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt. The visits were repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22d, & 23d, without success, as the ship, having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. Mix succeeded in finding her out, & having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the sentinel was crying "all's well." It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand, but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments,—it exploded a few seconds too soon. The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder.—A pyramid of water, fifty feet in circumference, was thrown up to the height of thirty or forty feet; its appearance was a vivid red tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and nearly upset.—Impervious darkness again prevailed.

The light occasioned by this explosion though fleeting enabled Mr. Mix and his companions to discover that the fore channel on the ship was blown off, and a boat, which lay alongside, with several men in her, was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters. Terrible, indeed, must have been the panic of the ship's crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board, and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in distroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will permit; and he appears confident from the experience which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

Since the torpedos explosion on Saturday night, the *Plantagenet* had been guarded by a 74, and two frigates, which, with two or three tenders, comprise all the shipping in Lynnhaven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 22.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Lord Castlereagh moved the Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on the 3d East India resolution, regarding the Propagation of Christianity.

The Order of the Day having been read,

Lord Castlereagh called the attention of the House to the nature of the Resolution, upon which great misconception had gone [illegible] that an unrestricted and unregulated [illegible] to India for religious purposes was to be allowed. Upon that an unregulated and [illegible] commercial intercourse was to be permitted. His Lordship re-stated what had fallen from him on opening this great question respecting the nomination of the Bishops and Archdeacons for the Religious Government of India. He was anxious that the opinions of all Gentlemen upon this most irritating point, should be reconciled, and for that purpose he had proposed this Resolution. He did not think, that upon this part of the subject less caution had been employed than upon other points. And there was one improvement in the present not contained in former propositions, viz. that while it did not discourage the communication of religious knowledge, it took care that it should not be forced upon the natives, so as to endanger or destroy the internal tranquillity of the country. He appealed to the House whether this Resolution did more than was necessary (Hear, hear!). In his view, nothing could be more impolitic or unjust than to prohibit the introduction of Christianity, and the Resolution suggested was the middle course between the two extremes, which, in his opinion, was calculated to effect the desirable object for which the natives of this country shewed a laudable anxiety.

His Lordship continued to observe, that the principle on which he had proceeded was a medium between two extremes, neither of which he thought tenable, the indiscriminate admission of Missionaries into India

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

or their exclusion altogether. The former, indeed (he allowed) would be dangerous to the peace of the country; but he saw no such ground for apprehension while the number of persons suffered to go out for religious purposes was limited in itself, and while they were subject to the controul of the Government there, and removable at pleasure for any misconduct. The latter idea, that of putting a complete interdict on the propagation of Christianity in India, must be painful to every religious mind, and though he saw no great prospect of making many converts, he thought it very possible that the Missionaries might in their intercourse with the natives, succeed in dissuading them from many barbarous practices, equally abhorrent from all religion, and from the feelings of human nature, such as the exposure of infants, and the sacrifices of women. His Lordship concluded with pressing on the House the importance of a temperate discussion of this question.

On the question being put,

Sir Henry Montgomery rose to state his objections. He said that in a residence of twenty years in India he had never known an instance of any convert being made to Christianity, nor had he even heard of any, except one who was converted by that very respectable individual, Mr. Schwartz. It was said indeed that that Gentleman had made many converts: it was true that he was followed by several persons of the lowest class in the scarce season; and these were called *rice* Christians. Neither the Portuguese, the Dutch, nor even the Mahometans, had ever made any converts, except by force. There were, indeed, many Christians in India, as there were Jews, Parsees, and persons of other religions; not that they were converted Hindoos, but descendants of those who had settled there. The attempt to introduce Christianity had never succeeded, but it had been productive of endless massacres and mischiefs, and was the cause of the expulsion of the Portuguese from the country, both there and in Japan. The Dutch, who succeeded them, were obliged to trample on the cross before they were admitted into the country. These transactions were not forgotten by the natives. The Romish priests had begun with persuasion, and they had ended with force; had they any reason to suppose that we should not do the same? The religion of the Hindoos was pure and unexceptionable; their custom of exposing children made no part of their religious code. Those to whom he had spoken of it excused it from the miserable state of the country at that time, and from the fear that at a certain age they would fall into the hands of the Mussulmen. Neither was the women burning themselves on the death of their husbands any more a religious rite than suicide was a part of Christianity. It might be, or it ought to be, prohibited by proclamation of the Government. As to what had been said of the dancing girls and their indecent postures, he had never seen any thing of them, or they had no effect upon him [a laugh]. If Gentlemen would look at home, and only attend to the number of loose women that they would see in the street to-night, they would have work enough [a laugh.] He considered the account of Dr. Buchanan as an imposition on this country and a libel on India. If we wished to convert the natives of India, we ought first to reform our own people there, who at present only gave them an example of lying, swearing, drunkenness, and other vices.—In the province of Decan, where he resided, with a capital containing 300,000 inhabitants, and 600,000 in the rest of the district, there were only 88 commitments for every species of crime in ten years; whereas in the city of London alone, there were 1663 commitments in the last year. He thought the good to be done to the morals of the people very little, and the danger great. The insurrection of Vellore had arisen from a suspicion of a design to change the religion of the country. This, at first, originated merely in the alteration of the form of a cap from square to round; but it was insinuated by the Portuguese, and other evil disposed persons, that it was a prelude to a total subversion of their religious rites and customs.

The Missionaries were not the cause of the unhappy affair at Vellore; but if Missionaries were to be allowed to act without restriction in India, this feeling would revive, and there would be a repetition of the scene of Vellore in every part of India. The accounts furnished by the Missionaries of the number of conversions were not implicitly to be relied on; for instance, he held a missionary publication in his hands, in which the baptisms of 25 men were stated; but upon inquiry it would be found that these 25 men belonging to his Majesty's 24th Regiment, who were probably all baptised before leaving this country.—[Laugh!]—He had lived 20 years in India, and he had lived 10 years in this country since, and he thought the moral character of the Hindoos a great deal better than the moral character of the people of this country in general, taking them high and low.—[Hear!]—He was more anxious to save the lives of the 30,000 of his fellow countrymen in India, than to save the souls of all the Hindoos by making them Christians, if nothing else would do.

The Honourable Frederick Douglas contended that religion was not the original cause of the disturbances at Vellore, though it was afterwards called in. He thought Missionaries ought rather to be tolerated than encouraged; and that a number of Chaplains belonging to the Established Religion ought to be appointed, with fixed residences, that the Government might always be able to lay their hands on them.

Mr. Wilberforce, said, his Honourable Baronet (Sir H. Montgomery) had confined himself entirely to Missionaries—but the Resolution was not limited to Missionaries, but related to such measures as would have the effect of introducing among the People of India useful knowledge, and religious and moral instruction. He counted more upon the effects of the communication of knowledge, than upon direct conversion to Christianity. Knowledge would make them Christians without their knowing it. He did not mean by fraudulent means—but by enlarging their minds they would be prepared to receive religious truth. The Honourable Member proceeded to shew, that there was no improbability in the supposition that the Hindoos might be converted to Christianity, by the numerous sects that existed among the Natives—by the 15 millions of Mahomedans—by the many hundred thousands of Sejks—by the many great changes that had been effected in India in the last twenty years—and by the success of the Christian Missionaries, especially in the Peninsula of India. The Missionaries too, instead of being hated by the Pagan Natives, bore the highest character; and the Syrian Christians in Malabar were honoured next after the Nairs or Nobility of the country. The Honourable Gentleman went on to show in a most feeling manner, that it was with a view to the eternal happiness of the natives that the introduction of Christianity would be beneficial, and adduced in support of his argument, the practices of immolating people to the Ganges, infanticide, the burning of women (of whom 10,000 perished yearly in this manner in the Province of Bengal) and the debased state of morals, which he proved by adducing the testimony of Bernier, Orme, Holwell, Clive, Shore and Mackintosh. who all concurred in the utter want of faith—selfishness, sensuality and cunning existing among the people:—the Brahmins, the best informed, being the most depraved. These were the people whom the Honourable Baronet held up as equal in morals to our own. He contended that the Missionaries had conducted themselves in such a manner as to conciliate the affections of all around them. They had borne themselves with that Christian meekness which became them, and had shewn in their own conduct that those who feared God should honour the King also. The Hindoos too were not a people who acted on precipitate and headlong violence of the moment; whenever that which they thought endangered their religion was retracted, they had shewn that they were ready to return to their allegiance, even when rebellion was on the point of breaking out, and that, in spite of the endeavours of emissaries who attempted to stir up the spark into a flame. The essential matter was, that the foul crimes of Bengal should be, if possible, eradicated. This could best be done through the means of Christianity. But yet Christianity and India had hitherto been regarded as inconsistent ideas.

Mr. Forbes complained that this Resolution was quite new, and had been introduced without notice and without information on the subject of it. Yet it was of more importance than the rest. The acting upon it would endanger our empire in India, and sacrifice the lives of our fellow-subjects there.

Mr. P. Moore contended. in answer to Mr. Wilberforce, that there was not a chaster or more meritorious set of men living than the British inhabitants of India. And as to the boast of making 100 converts, he would ask, whether among them there was one honest man? For his part, he never knew one of these converts who did not prove to be a rogue. Hitherto he had abstained from saying any thing upon the India question, because his opinions upon the subject were on record; for he had repeatedly stated to that House, and in point many years ago, those sentiments which were of late echoed by various persons, and upon which, for the most part, Government seemed at length disposed to act.

After some further conversation in which Sir S. Sutton, Messrs. Alexander, Prendergast, R. and H. Thornton, and Lushington, took a part, the House divided, and the numbers were for the Resolution 36—against it 36.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at half past three o'clock.

JUNE 28TH.

EAST INDIA BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the East India Bill.

Mr. P. Grenfell objected to the Bill, because he was convinced by the evidence, that it would be productive of very little commercial advantage, and would risk the existence of our Eastern empire.

Mr. Creene objected to the Bill; and observed that no one establishment could be [illegible] applied to all India. [illegible] introduction of missionaries, [illegible] he totally useless, as the Hindoos [illegible] remained quit unchanged, and [illegible] not many different nations.

Mr. Calcraft [illegible] the improvement of the Indian people from the period when the Parliament of Great Britain interfered with the Government of the East. He objected to the Bill now before the House, upon two grounds, 1. That the period for which the Charter was proposed to be renewed, was too long; 2. That the monopoly of the China trade ought not to be confirmed to the Company, since its unavoidable improvement would render it too lucrative a source of revenue. He should move, with regard to the first, that the period should be only seven years, and with regard to the last, that the trade should be thrown open. He should also move to strike out the 13th clause, relative to the introduction of Christianity into India. In other particulars he did not disapprove of the measure.

Mr. Gordon was of opinion, that no amelioration of the internal state of India could be effected, unless the whole system under which it had been of late governed were altered. He entered into an inquiry, how far it was possible for these royal merchants and commercial sovereigns not surrounded by the ensigns of royalty, but enveloped in bales of goods and chests of tea, adequately to administer the affairs of so mighty an empire, and concluded by expressing his decided hostility to the whole Bill.

Mr. C. Grant, sen, vindicated at some length, the Court of Directors from incapacity, and maintained strenuously, that no men could more beneficially have discharged their arduous duties. He noticed seriatim the various objections that had been brought against them, & contended, that properly understood the interests of the Company and of the whole British empire were the same. He asserted, that all those who hitherto had attacked the Company were either ignorant or misinformed, and produced his own practical experience in contradiction to many of the statements they had made.

An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Rickards) had professed to state to the House the result of 20 year's residence and observation in India; yet all his observations related to Bengal, where he had never resided, and were chiefly extracted from the fifth Report. He had argued that the Hindoos were a nation of beggars, because they eat rice and wear only a slight cloth garment, but this was the result of custom and choice, not of want or necessity; for the wealthiest of India lived in the same manner and wore the same dress. It was a mistake to suppose that the equal partition of the produce of the land between the proprietor and the cultivator was of Mahomedan origin: it was to be found in the earliest accounts of India; it subsisted in China, and in great part of Egypt. That it was more nominal than real, and the tax on the land in India bore no more proportion to the produce of the soil than the land-tax did to its original value in the time of King William. Great part of India was also free land, which paid no tax. The Honourable Gentlemen had also argued that the Hindoos were all cultivators of land, and had inferred their poverty from the improved state of their cultivation, and increased population. He thought the inference ought to be just the reverse. The system of justice (continued Mr. Grant) had undergone the same improvements as the system of revenue; at no time, nor under any Government had there been so complete a protection to the persons and property of the natives as at present. The *detoit* system had been made an objection to this; but that system did not grow out of the remiss administration of justice in India, but out of the customs and laws of the country, by which the profession of public robber was transmitted from father to son, and spread through whole families. He did not doubt but that the forbearance and mildness of the Government would in time contribute to reform these people than the summary [illegible] the native Governors pursued by [illegible] but had [illegible] 40 or 50 [illegible]

Mr. Lushington rose [illegible] view to correct the errors [illegible] against the moral character [illegible] hoped the benevolence [illegible] man opposite (Mr. W[illegible] him to listen with can[illegible] of conviction. The [illegible] Dr. Buchanan, and [illegible] naries to the Hindoos, [illegible] highly reprehensible [illegible] mended the [illegible] a publication [illegible] the Missionaries tell[illegible] deceivers, wicked and [illegible] been the means of th[illegible] creatures into hell fi[illegible] that the Hindoos w[illegible] We had told the peo[illegible] again, that they should e[illegible] terrupted exercise of their [illegible] fidence that they would not b[illegible] in their religion, was what had [illegible] kept the immense population o[illegible] obedien[illegible] of l[illegible] policy [illegible] our fa[illegible] na[illegible] sce[illegible] would hav[illegible] sionaries [illegible] which the [illegible] some degree, [illegible] anced by [illegible] rable Mem[illegible]ber (Mr. Wi[illegible] in his sp[illegible]ther evening. In opposition t[illegible]ble Gentleman, he contended that [illegible] all acquainted with India would [illegible] immoral [illegible] the Hindoos [illegible] the oppressions [illegible]ch they had so [illegible] suffered. Great [illegible] in morals could [illegible]e sudden—the[illegible] work only of [illegible] The Books [illegible] of the Hindoos [illegible] many of them [illegible] of great approbation. The Honou[illegible]tleman then read several extracts fro[illegible] which he said was familiar to every one in India. He next read a copy of the Hindoos prayer, the sublimity of which he said, could hardly be exceeded. The account given of the Indians by Orme was not sufficiently favorable to them; but his conclusion confirmed the opinion which he had delivered, that the vices of the Hindoos were attributable chiefly to the defects of their Governments, and not to their religion. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to give an account of the result of an attempt at coercion made by a Missionary, in a district of India, wher he resided in an official character. All the Hindoos converted returned in a short time to their former religion. He concluded with quoting the opinion of Sir Wm. Jones, that neither Mussulmen nor Hindoos would ever be converted by Missionaries.

Mr. Wm. Smith observed, that the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last had, from the candour and moderation of his manner, impressed the House very much in his behalf. The residence in India of the Honourable Gentlemen, when he had opportunities for making observations on the conduct, and character of the Hindoos, strengthened that impression. The Honourable Gentleman had, however, indulged in some misrepresentations in the course of his speech. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) on a former evening had never made use of a single expression respecting Dr. Buchanan. It was unfair, therefore, to represent him, as resting on authorities which he never quoted. His next misrepresentation was, that we wished to use means of force in India.—[No, from Mr. Lushington]—This was not asserted; but all the cautions of the Honourable Gentleman were made on the supposition that violent measures were in contemplation. Amidst the contradictory statements by persons of high authority, and of almost equal number respecting India, what were they to do? Were they not to have recourse to first principles? Was it universally allowed, that the doctrines laid down in the Sacred Books of any nation had an influence on the practice of the people? The Honourable Gentleman had asserted that the 60 millions of our subjects in India were of peaceable demeanour and good behaviour. For his part he was disposed to take every statement respecting India even by those who had been eye witnesses of what they state, with many grains of allowance. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to refer to a letter from Mr. Schwartz, the Missionary, in one of the papers before the House, containing an account directly at variance with a representation of Mr. Montgomery Campbell. The letter of Mr. Schwartz bore internal marks of veracity, and its Author bore the very highest character in India. If the accounts of the Missionaries were not to be credited, their enemies ought not more to be credited. But let the character of that creed which the Missionaries preached be contrasted with that of the Hindoos, and hence let any candid man judge.—For instance, the great Legislator of the latter, Menu, thus described the characteristics of women—firstly [illegible]ordinate love of finery—secondly, [illegible]—thirdly, great anger—fourth[illegible]t—fifthly, malignant env[illegible]hat which was the natural [illegible]nduct; Now he appealed t[illegible]h a creed, as these prece[illegible]- culate[illegible]roduce such [illegible]p- [illegible]ask [illegible]sts; the [illegible]dy super [illegible]rning of [illegible]ed and [illegible]s and prac- [illegible]h doctrine, But with all [illegible]force or [illegible]provision s [illegible]ked upon [illegible]joyed by [illegible] India and [illegible]extraordinary [illegible]granted to the [illegible]he could see no [illegible]to invest Ministers [illegible]nless to afford them [illegible]merchants with the [illegible] India as could be re- [illegible]y interest. Else why [illegible]British merchants be, after this Bill [illegible]liberty to trade to the East Indias, as to India Islands? Whence the distinction, [illegible]view to increase the influence of The Right Honourable Gentle- [illegible]ted upon the restrictions as to [illegible]te merchants—the inadequate [illegible] smuggling—and the arrange- [illegible]e India Company as to [illegible]y auction; while the [illegible] was not subjected to any [illegible]; arguing, that the Parliamenta- [illegible]cts of the latter appeared in this case [illegible]letely to prevail over the just pretensions of [illegible]rmer.

Honourable Gentleman proceeded to shew, [illegible] the present Bill an Improper interference was given to Government with the investments of the Company; that their territorial revenues were such as made it impossible to doubt of their ultimate ability to pay the arrears of their debts, and that such arrears were already sufficiently provided for. It was asked, how it could be maintained that the safety of the East-Indies could be put in jeopardy by the opening of the free trade? He answered, that this was apparent in every part; not in that which regarded the original monopoly alone, but in every part of the business. Its effects would be felt in Cape Horne as well as in the Cape of Good Hope. As to the appointment of a Bishop and three Arch Deacons, he saw no occasion for them, but still he should allow the appointment of them to lie over for after consideration. The proposed system, continued the Right Honourable Gentleman, must end in the bankruptcy of the East India Company, and in the resumption of its power by Government. On that ground he should oppose the Bill, and if the Court of Directors accepted it, they accepted it under a dreadful responsibility; lending themselves to a delusion which would be

and, and making themselves a party to the views of those whose object it was to crush the East India Company altogether.

Lord Castlereagh briefly remarked that the arguments of the Right Honourable Gentleman should have been reserved for the Committee, where they could have been properly applied to the several clauses of the Bill as they came under discussion; and he had no hesitation in saying, that there was not a single argument adduced by the Right Honourable Gentleman, which he should not then be prepared adequately to answer. He would not, therefore, trespass upon the time of the House by considering them at present.

Mr. R. Thornton complimented the liberality with which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Tierney,) had come forward in defence of the East India Company, but denied that the responsibility would rest upon the Court of Directors, if they accepted the Charter, for he contended that the responsibility was with Parliament. They (the East India Company,) had formerly been a joint Stock Company; they were now to become a Government Company, and he truly hoped they would not end in a bankrupt company.

Mr. Tierney explained.

Mr. Marryatt contended strongly, that the Bill ought to have contained a Clause similar to one of the Resolutions submitted to that House, for withholding from India-built ships, the privileges intended to be conferred upon British ships. He maintained that such a provision was of vital importance.

Mr. C. Grant defended the conduct of the East India Company in respect to the management of their territorial revenues, and contended that by the proposed system the greatest dangers would result to the interests of the Company by the establishment of Europeans in India.

Mr. Fawcet then said a few words, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee.

The Bill then went through a Committee, *pro forma*, on the understanding that it should be delated on Wednesday. The Report was accordingly ordered to be received on that day.

S[illegible] August, 1813.

[illegible]*ICE.*

CHARG[illegible]NG a LASCAR.

Yesterd[illegible] Reeves, the second mate [illegible]any's ship the Ja[illegible] and underwent a sec[illegible] on suspicion of the wi[illegible], of the n[illegible] Ram[illegible] sa[illegible]hip.

attended [illegible]

Mr. B[illegible]

Moons[illegible]

Arabic l[illegible]

College at [illegible]

copy of th[illegible]

luminated, [illegible]

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stated hi[illegible]

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a particula[illegible]

nerate then[illegible]

to enforce[illegible]

ticular t[illegible]

respect to t[illegible]

ledged that t[illegible]

procured, and[illegible]

his being sworn[illegible]

between the Magi[illegible]

prisoner; however, [illegible]

that the custom of [illegible]

complied with.

Gulamalee, the p[illegible]

sworn by Munshee in a similar way, [illegible]

questioning him as to his belief of Ma[illegible]

Alcoran, and his being a true Mussul[illegible]

oath was administered in the sam[illegible]

as the English, except the conclu[illegible]

"So help their God and their [illegible]

held the Alcoran in their han[illegible]

were giving evidence. The[illegible]

ceeded very slowly, ow[illegible]

making the witnesses [illegible]

and the transiation.

It occupied the attention of M[illegible]

o'clock till between five and six; whe[illegible]

discovered that the proceedings were con[illegible]

bly retarded, owing to Munshee not bein[illegible]

cieotly master of the English language, [illegible]

translation or pronunciation; and in co[illegible]

Mr. Gould, who has the care and superintendance of the Lascars while they are in the port of London, as agent for the East-India Company, introduced a young man, who stated his name to be Charles William Néttall, who said he is a native of India; that his mother was also a native of that country, and his father was a Scotchman, and he is of the Catholic religion; he was therefore sworn on the four Apostles to faithfully translate, which he did very quickly on both sides, very expressively.

In addition to what we stated on Friday, it appeared that on the morning after Ramsame had been knocked down by the Prisoner with his fists and a hand-spike, because the deceased said he was so unwell that he could not work; he was found dead on the deck, where he had been left with only a blanket on him; the body was stripped and washed, as is customary, by his countrymen; when they discovered a small mark on his forehead, supposed to have been occasioned by the blows given by the prisoner, also a bruise on his side. The Lascars applied for a boat to take the body on shore to bury it, agreeably to their custom, whenever it is practicable, but which was refused, and they were ordered to throw the body overboard, but they refused, on acount of their religious scruples. Some of the Portuguese men on board were then ordered to throw it overboard, by the prisoner, but they also declined from the same motive. The prisoner, in consequence, kicked it overboard himself.

Gulamalee was clerk to the serang or boatswain, and on his coming on board the Java, in about ten days after the death of Ramsame, he inquired how all his men did, meaning the Lascars, when Gulamalee told him of the circumstances of Ramsame's death, which induced the serang to go to Mr. Brown, the chief mate, and inquire the cause of Ramsame being treated in the way he had been, when Mr. Brown told him to go to hell and mind his own business, struck him a violent blow; also ordered him to be tied up, and he was flogged with seven dozen lashes; and on his being taken down he was put into irons, and remained in that state for three or four days.—When the Captain came on board, one of the Tindals was flogged and put in irons, at the same time he was the boatswain's mate. The Captain also, on hearing the chief mate's statement, respecting the serang, ordered him to be tied up again and to receive three dozen more lashes, which were inflicted accordingly.

In addition to the charge against the prisoner respecting Ramsame, various acts of cruelty were stated against others during the voyage.

Brown, the chief mate, ordered a boatswain's mate to bring him a rope to tie up the Cook, a Portuguese man, to be flogged; to avoid which the man jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Mousdin, a Lascar, was flogged twice while the ship was in the Sauger Roads, and received three dozen lashes each time; and while the ship was at Batavia he was flogged again, and received seven dozen lashes. While they were at Batavia, some officers of a King's ship came on board in search of some white men to press them, when Mousdin told the Officers where some white seamen were concealed, whom the Officers found and pressed; they also took with them Moussdin, and kept him on board the King's brig seven days and then returned him to the Java. He then received a flogging of seven dozen lashes for giving the information to the King's Officers, and was kept nine days in irons. Mr. Briscoe was present when he received his flogging. The Lascar's chest, containing opium, and other favourite articles of theirs, broken open, and the contents thrown over[illegible] Sedan Malay, a Lascar, was stat[illegible] struck by Mr. Ballard, the boa[illegible] wood, which, as they [illegible] boatswain [illegible] chief. [illegible] ed. A[illegible] is considered it good [illegible] thrown overboard by [illegible] rown. [illegible] tion and cross-examina- [illegible] eared, that when the [illegible] fter the death of Ram- [illegible] ons provided by the [illegible] be taken aft, some [illegible] which were on board, [illegible] the poop but it was not [illegible]. It was not [illegible] hree dozen [illegible] y the Cap- [illegible] n who had been sick [illegible] gs and flogged, with [illegible] he men were frequent- [illegible] from India to Eng- [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] to the main-top-mast by [illegible] gh it was not his business, [illegible] to take the key out of the [illegible] en the main-top-mast broke, [illegible] serang to fall overboard, and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] went [illegible] a man [illegible] back [illegible] ava, [illegible] e grating [illegible] was not le[illegible] ce, appeared [illegible] clothes also [illegible] posed to proceed from the wounded state o[illegible] rc.

During their stay at Ba[illegible] n of the ship's cre[illegible] who were [illegible] away from the s[illegible] While the[illegible] coma- lee nine [illegible] ped from it. [illegible] hole during the [illegible] thirty-seven men [illegible] ted from the ship [illegible] they were a[illegible] Roads there we[illegible] cars on board, [illegible] ing the Serang; [illegible] two of the Port[illegible] nation. Durin[illegible] rage from In[illegible] England twenty-[illegible] cars died, inc[illegible] five who died while [illegible] ey were sailing [illegible] Portsmouth to being anchored in the Ri[illegible] Thames.

Gulamalee declared, after being repeatedly asked, that he had never known that there had been a Surgeon on board from the time they left the Sauger Roads, or on any part of their voyage, to their arrival in England; although Mr. Kingston rose from a seat in the office and said, he was a Surgeon, and had been on board the Java. Gulamalee was told what he said, but he denied having seen him on board.

The Java remained in the Sauger roads about twenty days after Ramsame died:—When the ship was at Trincomalee he ran away there, and he was absent eleven days; he was caught and brought back, when he received three dozen lashes, and was put in irons for two days. About the same time Mounsey, the gunner, was flogged.

At that port he complained to a Judge of the treatment of Ramsame, who would not listen to his complaint, saying, he was a culprit himself, having deserted from his ship; the Captain having, previously complained to the Judge (as the Lascar called him); but it could not be ascertained what officer he was. The Captain had offered a reward for him. When the ship was at Calcutta, he wrote a letter, to complain of the treatment of Ramsame, but had no opportunity of sending it by the post boat. When he came to England, he applied to Mr. Murray, an agent, to know how he ought to proceed to get redress for the treatment of Ramsame. He said he would write to their Captain on the subject. Mr. Murray afterward advised him and the other witnesses to go to the East India House, and exhibit their complaint there, which they accordingly did. They attended there a number of days—they saw the Captain and other officers there—the Captain had two of the witnesses put into prison, because they had a dispute with them about their wages. They were not examined at the India House upon the subject.

Gulamalee, and two other witnesses, agreed in being of opinion that Ramsame died in consequence of the blows he had received from the prisoner. The fourth and last witness, on being asked his opinion as to the cause of Ramsame's death, replied, he was no doctor, and could not tell.

The necessary evidence for the prosecution being gone through, Mr. Pooley addressed the Magistrate on the behalf of the prisoner, and said that he hoped that on account of the contradictory evidence, and there being no proof that the deceased died of the blows received from the prisoner, and as he was not prepared with evidence to rebut what had been said against his client, as there was no other persons present, he hoped this would not be thought a cause fit to be sent to trial.

Mr. Read replied, and said it was in proof before him, that the deceased never moved from the place he received the blows from the prisoner, and he died the same night; he should certainly send it for further investigation; he also refused bail, and the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial.

Mr. Jones stated, the Admiralty Sessions would probably be in December or January. The convenience of the Judges was in general consulted.

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

MARY DOLAND, *v.* TIMOTHY DEASY, ESQ.

This case had previously excited the most lively interest among the residents of Bristol and the neighbourhood of Bath, as well as of the county of Cork; the former having been the scene of action, and the latter the vicinity of an estate, (at Phale) value between 2 and 3000l. per annum, the inheritance of which was collaterally involved in the question now decided.

About twenty-three years since, upon an occasion of the marriage of the defendant with Anna Maria Barry, the estate alluded to was settled upon the defendant by his father, giving him a life-interest, with remainder to his issue male, or in default of such issue, then to his younger brother, Mr. Rickard Deasy. Nineteen years had elapsed without the birth of an heir to the defendant, when about four years since, the brothers having had a verbal altercation, the defendant and his wife quitted Ireland, and came to reside in Bristol. At this period the villainous conspiracy, so eloquently developed by the plaintiff's leading Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Pell, appears first to have been conceived; the earliest public intimation of which was thus given in the London print called *The Star*, in September, 1809:

"BIRTHS.—At Bristol, the lady of Timothy Deasy, Esq. of a son."

This, as was doubtless intended, reached the observation of Mr. Rickard Deasy; but he was with difficulty induced to believe that a brother's prejudice could prevail so far as to give [illegible]dation in fact, to the numerous doubts expressed by [illegible]ntal friends, whether Mrs. Timothy Dea[illegible]een previously pregnant or not; and he a[illegible]resist every incentive to an investigation [illegible]e circumstances, until the imperative argu[illegible]d of his own seven infant children bein[illegible] through his supineness, likely to be shut out from their rightful inheritance.

A considerable period elapsed before any clue could be obtained for the removal or establishment of these doubts, & Mr. Rickard Deasy was on the point of suspending all further enquiry, when, as a dernier resort, he was induced to call upon Mr. D. of Park-street, Bristol, the medical attendant of his brother's family about June, 1812, with the desire of obtaining a categorical answer to the question, as a man of honour, if Mr. D. had ever assisted Mrs. Timothy Deasy in the delivery of a child? But the anxiety evinced by Mr. D. to get the enquirer out of his house, and his peremptory refusal to communicate with him upon that or any other subject, confirmed the suspicion that all was not right. In the course of enquiries elsewhere, the house where Mrs. Timothy Deasy was said to have lain in, No. 2, Clarence place, Kingsdown) was ascertained, and this led to a further disclosure, through nurses and other servants, of the following facts:—

The unfortunate plaintiff was compelled to quit a respectable state of servitude in consequence of having been seduced by a fellow-servant; which being followed by pregnancy, she took a lodging in Lower Berkeley-place, where it appears she was first discovered by the medical gentleman alluded to, and by him introduced to the wife of the defendant. Here, acted upon by the "all powerful influence of a rich man's purse", the plaintiff was prevailed upon to forego the claims of nature, to part from her expected offspring, should it prove a male child. On the 9th of September, 1809, this part of the compact was favoured by her delivery of a boy, with the professional assistance of a gentleman resident at Clifton, then a partner with the gentleman of Park-street; who in person within a few hours afterwards visited the plaintiff, and reminded her of her agreement with Mrs. Deasy. On the following morning (Sunday, the 10th of September,) about ten o'clock, this agent again visited the plaintiff, and within a few minutes her child was taken to his house in Park-street; from whence it was further removed, by a nurse already in waiting, to a retired spot about three miles on the Glocestershire side of this city, called Crew's Hole, where it was permitted to remain about a fortnight. From the care of this nurse (with the assistance of a Mrs. Arberry, of West-street,) the child was transferred, at the Swan Inn, St. Maryport steet, to that of another nurse, who, without seeing the former nurse, received it in a hackney-coach. To relieve the reader from a most intricate labyrinth through which this devoted infant was conveyed, (not a single link of the clue to which has been left undiscovered,) it may suffice that he was finally delivered into the hands of Mrs. Deasy, at the door of her then residence in Clarence-place.

Within a few days afterward (about the 28th of September) the farce of baptizing the said child, by the name of *Edward Garrett Deasy*, was performed in the same house, as proved by a certificate in the Latin language, exhibited in Court, in the hand writing of the Apostolic Vicar of the Catholic Church in this city, who was most piously instructed to premise that this child, being the offspring of Timothy and Anna Maria Deasy, was born upon a day, and at an hour several days previous to the actual birth.

During this time the plaintiff was left in total ignorance of the fate of her child, until November following; when by unwearied exertions she found him in the possession of Mrs. Deasy, then living at No. 16, King square, who, after the plaintiff's repeated importunities, permitted her to enjoy the object of her solicitude, as an inmate with the family, for about two months, until the defendant and his wife pretended an urgent visit to Herefordshire, when the plaintiff returned to her former lodging in Denmark-street.

After various doublings and turnings by this couple with their heir of honourable adoption, in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Bath, and places too numerous to record—with the dodging succession of servants hired and discharged out of sight of each other, even upon the King's highway,—they returned to Bristol, believing perhaps that they had now totally baffled all endeavours to identify the child as any other than their own, in the Spring of 1810. The ill-fated plaintiff, in the following December, was delivered of a second child. On the 6th of that month (December, 1810) the defendant, and his ever-ready friend, called together upon her, then at lodgings in Upper Maudlin-lane and urged her to the absolute disposal of the child named Edward Garrett Deasy; offering her an annuity of 59l. per annum, upon condition that she would abandon the sight or knowledge of that her first child, for ever.

This agreement, after much hesitation by the plaintiff, was at length determined upon, and witnessed by the agent alluded to. Accordingly an annuity to the before-named amount was secured upon the bond of the defendant to the plaintiff; for the non-payment of the instalments stipulated wherein, due since Midsummer, 1812, this action was brought. On the following day, the plaintiff was required to execute an agreement, never to divulge or make known any of the circumstances respecting her said child, nor to approach near the residence of the defendant or his family; upon an alleged violation of which agreement, the defendant rested his opposition to the obligations of the bond.

Mr. Serjeant Pell having made an eloquent exposition of the circumstances thus briefly detailed, and proof of the bond being admitted on the part of the defendant, his Council, Mr. Serjeant Lens, proceeded to call several witnesses in support of the defence; whose evidence went to prove, that the plaintiff had often visited the residence of the defendant—at times imperatively demanding a sight of her child—at other times, these visits were presumed to be with the consent of the defendant and his wife as she brought clothing and cakes for the child's use. One witness for the defendant proved, that in a conversation about the middle of 1802, the plaintiff, after enquiring for the residence of the defendant and his wife, observed, "they have broken their obligation to me, or I would never have been hostile to them."

Mr. Baron Graham summed up the evidence, when the the Jury, without leaving their box, in about five minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff of the amount sued for, with all arrears to the present time. [*Times Sept. 11th*

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jurisdiction of this realm: willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to religious toleration."

The Opposition complain that in this part of his speech the Speaker did not deliver the sense of the House, to which we reply that he did express the sense of the majority, and that he was authorized in so doing. The only precedent that bears upon this case is that of Sir Fletcher Norton, who, in presenting a Bill in 1777, made a speech to the King, which Mr. Rigby afterwards complained did not speak the sense of the House. Mr. Rigby's complaint however was [illegible] till after the House had thanked the Speaker for it. Sir Fletcher appealed to the Vote of Thanks, and Mr. Fox declared that the Speaker could not remain with honour in the Chair if he was not supported in the free exercise of his duty. The Speaker coincided with Mr. Fox, and Mr. Fox moved that the Speaker had spoken the sense of the House, which was carried unanimously.

There is this difference between the two cases, that the speech of Sir F. Norton was delivered in the midst of the Session, and could be made the subject of immediate debate upon the Speaker's return from the House of Lords. Whereas Mr. Abbot's speech was at the close of the Session, and we do not see how it can be before the House, unless the Lords' Journal be produced in which the Speaker's speeches at the close of a Session are generally entered; or unless Mr. Abbott himself presents a copy of it, which probably he may do.

Mr. Hatsell in his Precedents, proves that Mr. Abbott was perfectly justifiable. He says (see vol. 4. page 146), "As the Speaker receives no instructions upon what particular topics, or in what manner he shall express himself on these occasions, it may happen that he may in the name of the House of Commons, whose mouth he is, declare sentiments, which, though they coincide with the opinions of one part of the House, are entirely contrary to those of another part. Under these difficulties, therefore, the Speaker can only upon such occasions, endeavour to express what he conceives to have been the intension of the majority of the House, and the principles upon which they appear to him to have passed the Bill.

This morning the Right Hon. Sir V. Gibbs having been appointed Chief Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer, took the customary oaths before the Lord Chancellor, and then took his seat in the Exchequer.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's:—

"Windsor Castle, No. 6.

"His Majesty has continued unremittingly under the full influence of his disorder for many months past; he has, since the last report had a transient increase of it; but this has again subsided into its former state. His Majesty's bodily health shews no appearance of decay, and his spirits are generally in a comfortable state."

HOUSE OF LORDS,—NOVEMBER 4.

The address having been moved by Lord Digby and seconded by Lord Clare the Marquis of Wellesley rose & said, he must have forgotten every principle by which he had ever been actuated if he did not, with the most cordial degree of ardour, with the utmost degree of enthusiasm, express his approbation of the whole of the speech delivered that day from the throne, from its commencement to its conclusion. He could not help also expressing his high opinion of the ability displayed by the Noble Lord by whom the Address had been seconded; that Noble Lord was the immediate descendant of a great person, between whom and himself there had never subsisted any great degree of intimacy, but for whose character and conduct he had always entertained the highest respect; and he could not omit this occasion of expressing his satisfaction that his memory was to be so ably represented by the Noble Lord in that House. He was anxious to take the earliest opportunity to express his satisfaction at the important events alluded to in his Royal Highness's speech, by which the destinies of Europe had been changed. He wished to state, before he sat down, why that satisfaction which he felt in common with the country at large, was with him a principle and not a sentiment. It was not so much because these events had raised the military reputation of this country and of our allies, or depressed that of the military despot to whom we were opposed, [illegible] the highest value in his eyes, but because they were the natural result of wise and cautious measures, executed with the greatest degree of vigour, and displaying a wisdom of combination and prudence of plan which could not fail, ultimately, to be rewarded by the success by which they were attended. He would not now dwell on the errors committed in former periods by this country or by the allies; but he would not hesitate to say that he was convinced the glorious success which had lately crowned our arms in Spain and the arms of our allies in the North of Europe, were to be traced to the long train of wavering counsels persisted in by the government of this country. Though these counsels did not always immediately produced the results which were expected by those who entertained them, they were not the less the parents of what had ultimately taken place. The long perseverance of this country showed, in the most convincing manner, the disposition which pervaded all ranks and conditions of its inhabitants. While we were endeavouring to catch the last breath of expiring opposition, and exerting ourselves in a struggle apparently hopeless, at that moment the public Councils of this country were of the utmost importance to European liberty; for an opportunity was thus given to the rest of Europe to reconsider their former errors, and to learn that great lesson which the example of Britain afforded them. Nothing could be more true than the last words which that great Statesman, Mr. Pitt, ever delivered in public, "that England had saved herself by her firmness, and had saved other nations by her example." What a satisfactory and consoling reflection it was for us, that from this original fountain the sacred waters of gladness and glory had flowed, which at last overspread the greatest part of Europe; that to the persevering spirit of this country it was owing, that other nations were at last animated to deeds worthy of the noble cause in which they were engaged, and of the great example which was set to them. He gave his most cordial assent to the Address, but he wished it to be understood, that while he agreed that the Government of this country should afford every supply necessay for the effectual aiding and assisting of our allies, they ought to look substantially to the great object which they were asserting and defending, the independence of those powers who were engaged in the present contest, and not undertake objects of a more impolitic and unjustifiable nature, *(Hear hear!)* He approved in the most cordial manner of the general tenor in which certain subjects were expressed in the Speech; and beyond that general statement he thought it would not be prudent to proceed at present. To enter into particulars, and to state details, would be the height of presumption, imprudence, and folly, as it was impossible they could know at present in what manner circumstances might vary. He therefore applauded the prudent and guarded manner in which the sentiments delivered from the Throne were expressed. Nothing could be more prudent in the present circumstances of the case. Let the Noble Lords and their Colleagues proceed in that course which had hitherto been attended with such marked success, and they would receive the approbation of all those who had sincerely at heart the honor and glory of England and the security of Europe. The Duke of Sussex then said a few words; after which Lord Grenville addressed the House in the following terms.—

My Lords—I might, perhaps, in common with many of your Lordship, think it unnecessary to trouble the House with any expressions of my sentiments, had I not felt from the moment the glorious intelligence recently received, was obtained, a most earnest anxiety to be present upon this occasion, and to offer to Parliament my warm congratulations upon the successes that have crowned the efforts of this country. I was desirous to attend in my place, not certainly expecting that any differences of opinion would arise upon the various interesting topics of the Address; on the contrary, I anticipated what I have the satisfaction to find confirmed, the complete and cordial concurrence of this House in that point, which justly formed the leading and capital feature of the Speech from the Throne, I am happy, however, in availing myself of this opportunity of stating not merely my acquiescence in the general sentiment, but my entire approbation of the tone & language of the Speech delivered this day by his Royal Highness to Parliament. I think it but justice to say, that in my opinion, there never were delivered from the Throne sentiments better adapted for the occasion, couched in terms better selected for the purpose. It is to me a great gratification at all times to bear my humble testimony to the propriety of any proceeding, but it is more particularly welcome to me at a time like the present, because, although I come here to discharge a common duty, I come here at no common moment; the crisis is now arrived when the mighty object to which our wishes have been so long and so painfully directed, is near its accomplishment. From the moment when the inauspicious treaty of Basle was promulgated and known (I speak of an event that took place twenty years ago, the confederacy of the Powers of Europe to resist France), those at the head of the diplomacy of the French Empire have pursued with undeviating perseverance one fixed principle, which, in my judgment, [illegible] to her subsequent pro[illegible] or real military [illegible] however [illegible] it may occasionally [illegible]. I speak of that uniform system of separation and dis-union by which the enemy successfully laboured to sever and alienate those powers which had they rightly understood their mutual interests, ought to have been linked together by one common bond, for the defence of their freedom and independence, against the [illegible] long and reiterated aggressions of France. [illegible] I need scarcely remind you, my Lords, that the commemoration might by some be deemed a reproach) in detail of all the artifices of French diplomacy. I need not certainly recal to your recollections the unhappy success by which they were usually attended. It is unnecessary that I should shew how often, by the delusive prospect of some peculiar and seperate advantage; by the vain hope of some spoliation of an unoffending neighbour; by the idle offer of a share in the territory of some defenceless state; by the seductive promise of a participation in the plunder of some weaker power, France has been able to withdraw from the general league, and even to enlist in her cause those whose very existence (as experience has unfortunately shewn) depended upon a firm resistance to her insinuating encroachments. So painful must be the retrospection, that I would not now refer to it were it not in the hope that a better blessing may be drawn from the remembrance. I would not turn my eyes upon the dark and dreary prospects of the past, did it not brighten by contrast the gratifying views of the future, where we see all those powers, formerly the victims of French chicanery & imposition, who had been deprived of their safety, their security, and their tranquillity, having returned to a due sense of their mutual interests, revenging themselves upon their oppressors for the wrongs they had been by artifice compelled to endure. Now then, my Lords, we may triumphantly ask, is this the peculiar and separate cause of Great Britain?—No. Is this a contest merely respecting commercial prosperity, and the comparatively inferior concerns of trade?—No. We fight for that, for which we always professed that we fought; we arm for that for which we always boasted that we armed: we have maintained the contest for those objects for which we always declared that we maintained it—viz. as the only possible mode of asserting the independence of other states, and through their independence of supporting our own—*(Hear, hear!)* The period has now arrived, when all Europe, with one voice, assents to the truth of our assertion; and though it be indeed late, yet, with the blessing of Heaven, it will not be too late for the full accomplishment of our great and benevolent design. Will then, my Lords this retrospection to the wily and too successful expedients of our enemy, create painful sensations in your minds? Surely not. On the contrary, does it not add to the overflowing sentiments of exultation at the achievements of our Allies, when we see Europe at length united I hope indissolubly, in a steady perserverance in those means which alone can afford it security and peace? It has been to us long manifest, that it was only by continued resistance; by the sacrifice of all partial views and interests; by a determination to pursue just measures and common objects, that the mighty fabric of French power (that had been long augmented by the ruins of neighbouring states) was to be demolished, and reduced to such limits as were consistent with the security and tranquillity of the other kingdoms of Europe.

There might, my Lords, rationally exist variations of opinion as to the line of conduct this country ought originally to have held; but I never heard the whisper of a difference of sentiment—I believe a doubt never entered the mind of man, as to the steps she ought to take now the moment is arrived when the consummation of our wishes is at hand. Knowing, therefore, as all must necessarily be aware, that at this grand moment, when the fate of Europe is depending, the anxious eyes of so many nations are fixed upon the first deliberations of the British Parliament: knowing too, that the enemies of this new victorious confederation, if [illegible] still more painful expectation, a[illegible] hear the opinions declared and th[illegible] ployed here upon this day. I feel it to duty not merely of those w[illegible] stand in the prominent situation of Go[illegible] of every man accustomed to [illegible]s of this House, to come forward [illegible] distinctly and unequivocally, his s[illegible] upon this mighty subject; however hum[illegible]tion, and however weak his senti[illegible] cannot, at this crisis, be a matte[illegible] As to arrangements of domestic [illegible] may be conflicting sentiments: in a[illegible] there must unavoidably exist personal p[illegible] and political unions; but upon this [illegible]tion, all party conflicts must be sw[illegible]d u[illegible] and lost: it is the cause of no party, of no se[illegible] of individuals, but of the whole nation; jo[illegible] in sentiment and in action to effect a gre[illegible] glorious purpose. *(Hear, hear!)* So long as the great Powers of Europe confederated in this mighty cause (as has been well expressed in the Speech from the Throne) shall persevere with unshaken firmness, to the sacri[illegible] all partial views and separate interests, [illegible]pting the full accomplishment of what [illegible] so near its completion, it equally conc[illegible] the welfare and the interest of Great Britain [illegible]train every nerve, and to call forth every energy. Upon this point the Royal Address is prudently guarded, and an acquiescence in it pledges no opinion adverse to the re-establishment of peace. God forbid that, in applauding the policy pursued, and in recommending a vigorous perseverance in the system, I should be understood as uttering any sentiment hostile to the re-establishment of tranquillity. Peace is the dearest blessing that a Government can bestow on a nation over whom it presides. Internal tranquillity may be considered as the first, and external peace as the second blessing that any power under Heaven can confer upon a people. This assertion is not only correct at all times, but more particularly true in the present situation of Europe: after the miseries that it has recently endured; after the long series of calamities by which it has been afflicted by the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France, it would be more than ever welcome: in the history of this country, or of Europe, where can a period be named, when the sufferings of the people more strenuously called for a restoration of tranquillity? To Great Britain most assuredly, though bending under, yet cheerfully supporting the unavoidable burdens of war; to our allies, whom no man will charge with too great precipitation in commencing hostilities, or with too extensive ambition in prosecuting it, no man will deny that peace will be inexpressibly grateful, provided it can be secured upon terms becoming the lofty and imposing attitude that recent exertions have enabled them to assume. Not even in the country of France, do I believe, that there exists more than one man who does not anxiously and earnestly desire the cessation of the horrors occasioned by a state of warfare—*(hear, hear)*—But I trust that it is understood that when we desire tranquillity, we expect the real blessing of peace, not the empty name; not the shadow, but the substance. Too long did deluded Europe by temporary and partial truces, by concession following concession, purchase from the insatiable enemy a precarious quiet, a troubled sleep; furnishing to her foe the very means of his aggression, and of her own subjugation.

The time, my Lord, is now arrived (and I rejoice that I have lived to see the hour) when the walls of a British Parliament may again re-echo a sound formerly held sacred in this country, & upon the observance of which, I will venture to assert, depends the hope of the restoration of peace to Europe: I allude to the old-fashioned term, now almost forgotten, of a balance of power in Europe, and I offer up my humble thanks, with humble gratitude, to the Supreme Disposer of events, that after so long a period he has permitted me to behold my Native land in such a commanding situation, as to be able again to pursue that which ought to be the only legitimate object of a foreign policy, I mean the establishment and preservation of *a Balance of Power in Europe—(hear, hear, hear!)* Often as the subject been discussed and disputed, in my opinion, we ought not to consider, the state and resources of another kingdom with any other view than this; that such limits may be assigned to the power of a nation, that it shall not be able to pursue any schemes of unjust aggrandisement which would destroy the equilibrium that ought invariably to be preserved. The debasement of the power or the degradation of the honour o any nation ought not to be our object. Such a design would be a degradation to ourselves; we ought only to maintain that for which our ancestors shed their blood, which at former periods, and in the best times of English History was held sacred, was never entirely abandoned, and only temporarily relinquished, because the then suppliant nations of the Continent refused to unite for its maintenance. Now however, the day-star of freedom once more dawns upon Europe—the night of ignorance and slavery is fast withdrawing, and a glorious day of liberty and happiness is promised to the awakening world. Now then, let Great Britain resume her ancient policy: let her once more perceive that the only mode by which the inde[illegible] of the Great Commonwealth of Europe [illegible] secured, is not by perpetual peace, for tha[illegible] visionary dream of visionary men, but l[illegible] maintenance of the Balance of power, by w[illegible]ven in war itself the weak will find refuge from their oppressors. *(Hear, hear!)*—such is, in my opi[illegible]n, the true object for the attainment of which his country is now called upon to exert her energies: such is the object for the attainment of which, in my judgement, no sacrifices will be too great: by that alone can domestic security be obtained, by that we shall firmly grasp the substance, instead of being idly deluded by the shadow and shall for ourselves and other nations acquire the inestimable blessing of lasting tran[illegible]

[illegible]respect, my Lords, to the detail of par[illegible]sures, from entering upon them the [illegible] with great propriety abstained; upon them it would be more unfit that I should now dilate, but I desire to assure the House (as may be collected from the sentiments I have to-day expressed, if indeed it was not to be gathered from the whole tenor of my life), that whatever plans may be suggested, having these objects in view I shall meet them with a most earnest wish to find that they are compatible with the interest of the country. I cannot be ignorant of the difficulties that may be opposed, and upon them it would be equally premature to offer any opinion; I do, however, fervently hope—nay I believe, that they may be surmounted, and when they are produced I shall apply myself to them with an anxious wish that I may be able to give them my zealous support. I have now stated to the House what, I think, ought to be the policy of England, and I have hinted at the mode by which that policy ought to be pursued; there is but one course, & that is the exertion of every means this country can employ—of influence, of persuasion, and even of power, if it be found necessary, to cement and unite the great confederacy now existing *(Hear, hear!)*—such is the happy situation of this Island, that to discharge the functions she is called upon by Europe to perform no other nation possesses equal advantages; in whatever disputes may arise, the continental powers must, in a greater or less degree be interested. This country alone has no concern in such partial interests; she is the fit arbiter of all, and by whatever particular arrangements the balance of power is secured, her only care need be, that so beneficial an object should be ultimately accomplished. I therefore cannot too fervently or strongly impress upon the House, that in this view the balance of power should be the polar star that is to guide us in all our movements. It would naturally give me the deepest concern, if, in these various undertakings,

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the seeds of jealousy and diſunion were unfortunately to ſpring up, but ſtill we ſhould have but one ſteady even courſe to purſue, not favouring either one party or the other; our object muſt be to combine all Europe by the ſtrongeſt link of union, by effecting which we may look for the ſpeedy completion of thoſe great deſigns the mere hope of which, a few months ago, was conſidered as little better than a dream of infanity. I have ſaid my Lords, that in the character of umpire that Great Britain would aſſume, we ought generally to be guided by the ſtricteſt impartiality; but if there be any exception to this rule, if there be one part of the continent occupied by France, to which we might be juſtified in looking with peculiar intereſt, with ſomething like paternal concern, it would be for the re-eſtabliſhment of the independence of Holland. Among all the powers sacrificed to the inordinate ambition of Buonaparté, I know of none—Holland excepted—that can truly aſſert they fell victims to their alliance with Great Britain. In the hour of danger, threatened by an overwhelming force, Holland looked to this country for aid, & could any aſſiſtance have availed, this nation, I am convinced, would have made any sacrifice to save its falling friend. It has been well ſaid, that this is not the fit period for talking of ſpecific terms of peace; that this country muſt not pledge itself to do more than it can achieve, or to diſappoint expectation by announcing what the courſe of events may prevent her from accompliſhing; but intending on this day, my Lords, to deliver, tho' in brief, a ſummary of what I conceive moſt important to be attempted, I feel that I ſhould not have fully diſcharged my duty, or completely ſatisfied my own mind, if I did not express my opinion, that of all the conſequences of ſucceſs which great Britain may contemplate, in the height of her exultation, there is none to which ſhe ought to direct a more anxious eye, and none for which ſhe ought to make greater sacrifices, or which would more redound to her honour and promote her intereſts, than the re-eſtabliſhment of the Republic of Holland on ſuch a baſis as to enable her to reſume the ſituation ſhe formerly held among the powers of Europe *(Hear, hear!)*.

My Lords, we have recently witneſſed what has been juſtly termed a ſucceſs even beyond thoſe expectations which the confederation of the allied powers would inſpire.—If it be the will of providence, that the tide ſhall now turn, and that it will purſue a direction oppoſite to that which ſince the year 1783 it has regularly kept: if we may now hope to reſume that influence on the Continent which we formerly enjoyed, to which the ſtruggle ſhe long almoſt ſingly maintained, to which the powerful aſſiſtance ſhe has afforded to the common Cauſe, to which the uprightneſs and diſintereſtedneſs of her motives entitles her, we may with gratifying, but not arrogant complacence, diſcharge thoſe duties, while they promote and ſecure the permanent intereſts of our own Country are not leſs conducive to the general welfare and proſperity of the continent of Europe. I am aware that this is a point on which it would be highly injurious for any member of the Executive Government to expreſs an opinion, and I therefore do not deſire that any remark ſhould be made in reply to this part of the ſubject, but I think it is due to that unhapp nation ſuffering ſuch unmerited oppreſſion from its attachment to England, that it ſhould ſee that at the moment when we are anticipating the period when we ſhall reſume our influence on the continent, her peculiar claims have not been forgotten in the Britiſh Parliament.

One word more, and I have done. I conjure you and hope it is unneceſſary to aſſure me the great injuſtice of believing, that the ſentiments I have juſt uttered are the result, merely of the exultation & triumph ſo juſtly felt in conſequence of the recent welcome & unexpected intelligence. Undoubtedly, ſuch events are calculated to warm the heart of every individual, who feels not only for the natural rights of man, but for the independence of nations: undoubtedly it does inſpire me with freſh hopes and increaſing confidence that the glorious harveſt is at hand, when we are to reap the fruits of all our toils, and of all our privations. I look forward with joy to the approaching re-eſtabliſhment of many warlike and independent nations, when they will throw off the galling yoke that has preſſed them to the ground, but has not broken their ſpirit. But, my Lords, I do not wiſh you (nor have I ſo myſelf acted) to form opinions merely by recent events: those who, like me, have watched the whole courſe of theſe proceedings; those who have heard my opinions in their parallel to thoſe proceedings; thoſe with whom I have held converſation ſince the commencement of the confederation; thoſe with whom for the laſt fortnight, I have been in the habit of confidential communication upon the ſubject of the line of conduct I ſhould this day peruſe, know that my deliberate opinion, that the exiſtence of ſuch a confederacy acting on no partial and contracted views, but purſuing one general object, of itſelf irreſiſtably called upon Great Britain to employ all her energies, and to devote all her exertions to the ſucceſs of a common and a glorious cauſe. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* ſuch was the ſentiment I was prepared to express before the glad tidings laſt received were obtained, and I was prepared to add an exhortation, that as the chances of war muſt neceſſarily be precarious you would with firmneſs prepare yourſelf to meet diſaſters that human foreſight could not predict, & that human wiſdom could not prevent. Even under circumſtances, that with ſome might ſeem almoſt to juſtify the confidence of certainty, I now offer that exhortation. If, in the courſe of human events (although I ſee little cauſe to fear,) any unforeſeen calamity ſhould unfortunately occur, remember the glorious cauſe in which you are engaged: it may for an inſtant damp your hopes, but let it not damp your ardour, or ſhake your reſolution *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Be aſſured, my Lords of this (I hope you are already aſſured of it,) that there is for this country no ſeparate ſafety, no ſeparate peace. There is neither ſafety or peace for England, but with the ſafety and peace of Europe *(Hear, hear!)* As for continental Europe, it is equally true that an indiſſoluble union, a firm confederation, in conjunction, with this country, can only ſecure for all liberty, tranquillity, and happineſs; can only obtain peace, now almoſt beyond the memory of living man. The plain duty of this country, placing its truſt in providence, is to improve, by every poſſible exertion, the bright proſpect that lies before us: with the energies of Great Britain, duly applied, ultimate ſucceſs may be confidently anticipated: we may now look forward to the ſpeedy accompliſhment of that great purpoſe, for the attainment of which we have already sacrificed, performed and endured ſo much, and for which we are ſtill ready to ſacrifice, perform & endure.

The Earl of Liverpool ſaid, of any thing could add to the gratifying feelings which recent events were ſo calculated to produce, it would be what had juſt paſſed in that Houſe. The events which had taken place in Spain and Germany were moſt important in themſelves, and in the conſequences which they neceſſarily would lead to; but they were not more important than that England and the Confederate Powers and all Europe, ſhould ſee, that as to the great cauſe a ſpirit of unanimity prevailed in the Britiſh Parliament. He had received the higheſt gratification from the ſpeech of his Noble Friend who had ſpoken early in the evening (Marquis Wellesley), and from that of the Noble Baron (Lord Grenville), who had juſt ſat down. He had received alſo the higheſt perſonal gratification from the ſpeech of his Noble Friend early in the evening, than whom, he would boldly ſay, no one had ever exhibited greater promiſe of talents as a firſt effort, and who, from his eloquence and his ſound principles, was ſo likely to become one of the firſt ornaments of that Houſe. On ſuch an occaſion there were ſome topics to which the attention of the Houſe was neceſſarily directed. In this he agreed with the Noble Baron (Lord Grenville) that we had reached a period when the balance of power might, without fear of ridicule, be talked of as the foundation on which might be erected a juſt and laſting peace. We had ſeen, during the laſt 20 years, coalitions, promiſed ſtrength, cruſhed by the enemy. What, then, we might this new life which has given an ſible impulſe to the preſent confederacy of the Northern n The feeling of national ſentiment which impels all of their coun- ling," which firſt aroſe in the na- entuſiaſm, gave the war a new cha- afforded grounds to hope not only nce of thoſe nations, but of the There had before been wars of but none like this between na- all our principles of policy and pru- have been belied, if the iſſue of the nfederacy had not been very different of any of the former ones. They had before them inſtances of perſeverance unex- other cauſe than that of liberty; nations, the leaſt military of formidable, and ſucceſſfully re- diſciplined troops of France. Small as that country was in compariſon of ſome other nations of Europe, yet the eſtabliſhment of the armies of Portugal was of the greateſt conſequence, in addition of the ſucceſs of the allied armies in the Peninſula; and as it gave, in addition to the general national feeling, a military tone, under the influence of which the Portuguese troops have been raiſed to an equality with the Britiſh. They had ſeen the Spaniſh armies employed, not only on the defenſive but in offenſive operation, in a moſt critical moment, in which they had diſplayed the greateſt ſteadineſs. These happy effects had ſprung from that feeling of national independence which had been nurtured by the beſt blood of this country. He was advancing no paradox, but an opinion, the truth of which was felt and admitted on the continent, when he ſaid that the ſucceſs of the cauſe of the Peninſula gave new life to the ſuffering nations of Europe. Under the influence of this example the greateſt efforts of France had been fruſtrated, an army, large beyond example, annihilated, and the independence of the Ruſſian empire vindicated. There were reaſons why the feeling of independence could not extend to Germany ſo readily as to the other powers of Europe, not from any want of military ſpirit, but from peculiarities in the conſtitutions of its different ſtates; and if had been aſked to what ſtate of Europe this ſpirit would have laſt manifeſted itſelf, he ſhould have anſwered, the Pruſſian monarchy. But far otherwiſe had the event proved, for never did any exertions in the cauſe of independence ſurpaſs thoſe of the Pruſſian people in the preſent ſtruggle. He did not ſpeak of the talents of their Generals, or the zeal of their Monarch, but of the ſentiments which pervaded every individual in that country. It was to be inquired what advantages were to be reaped from our ſucceſſes, and what means were taken to give them effect. The continental powers were all made acquainted with the views of Great Britain, and there was not one of them that did not acknowledge them to be reaſonable, moderate, and juſt, and on the ground of this acknowledged views were the efforts towards a general peace to be regulated. Where there were powers of ſuch different intereſts engaged in a coalition, their confederacy was liable to accidents which would place them in diſadvantageous circumſtances, and these chances augmented in proportion to the extent of the confederacy; and on this account a knowledge of common principles was moſt neceſſary. If for a moment they reviewed the events of the preſent campaign, the manner in which the operations were conducted, and eſpecially that deſperate movement, the paſſage of the Saale, and the manœuvres which enſued, we ſhould be filled with ſentiments of admiration. Notwithſtanding these glorious ſucceſſes, a ſucceſsful termination of the war was only to be looked for from a vigorous continuance of the efforts which had been made. This was the great criſis, not only of Great Britain, but of Europe.—"God forbid," ſaid the Noble Earl, "that in these efforts we ſhould depart from political juſtice and moderation." These principles, he continued, ſhould never be loſt ſight of; but it became us to be more moderate as we were more vigorous. He agreed in this with the Noble Baron (Lord Grenville), who thought that ſome fixed and certain terms of peace ſhould be abided by—terms conſiſtent with juſtice to all parties—with juſtice not only to our friends but to our enemies. *(Hear!)* We ſhould not aſk from our enemies ſuch terms, as in their ſituation we ſhould not think reaſonable to concede. *(Hear, hear!)* There was no principle on which to proſecute the war, but a deſire to obtain a peace by which a fair diviſion of ſtrength ſhould be made to thoſe powers which had ſuffered in the conteſt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The ſpeech being read Lord Compton moved & Mr. C. Grant ſeconded the addreſs; after which Mr. Whitbread ſpoke nearly as follows:—I do not riſe, Sir, with any view to diſturb the unanimity of the vote which the Houſe will ſhortly come to; but rather, if that were at all neceſſary, to add my cordial approbation to the Address moved by the Noble Lord. There may, indeed, be one or two exceptions to my entire approval of that Address, but they are not of ſufficient weight to induce me to diſſent from it in my vote. I will freely own I did not expect, on an occaſion like the preſent, to find, in the Speech of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, that moderation of ſentiment, and that freedom from any intoxication of language which it diſplays, and ſo far, therefore, the manner of it has my entire approbation. Nor will I be betrayed into any debate by touching upon ſeveral topics introduced by the Noble Lord who moved the Address, and by the Honourable and eloquent Member who ſeconded it; but at the ſame time it would be unmanly in me, and unbecoming that deep and rooted conviction which I feel, if I did not aſſert my firm diſbelief of one thing, in particular, that has been advanced, that the deliverance of Europe, and the ſplendid events ſo recently achieved, are to be aſcribed to the policy begun by a Miniſter now no more, and to the following up that policy by his ſucceſſors. Great, I admit, that Miniſter was, but if the counſels of his great adverſary had been liſtened to, Europe would never have been plunged into that diſaſtrous ſtate from which ſhe now ſeems to be emerging, nor would the dreadful carnage of the preſent campaign have been neceſſary. So far I feel it neceſſary to ſay, from the honeſt conviction of my ſoul; and I alſo feel it neceſſary to ſay, that the proud exultation of this day is hailed by [illegible] in this Houſe, or in the country at large, [illegible] aſtic feelings than by myſelf [illegible], however, help adverting [illegible] to [illegible] encies of the Noble Mover of the Ad [illegible] conder of it. We have been told that [illegible] lived for the liberties of Europe; if he did ſo, then has Great Britain been fighting againſt the liberties of Europe: if, too, Bernadotte, whoſe conſummate abilities I wilingly acknowledge, and to whom, for the exertion of thoſe abilities in the way they have been exerted, the whole world is indebted, has, on every occaſion of his life fought for the liberties of Europe; then, I again repeat, that Great Britain has been fighting againſt thoſe liberties. Upon this point, however, I will touch no further than to expreſs my entire approbation of the magnanimity with which the Prince Regent's Miniſters confided in the co-operation of that perſonage; a magnanimity ſo nobly and ſo amply rewarded. I give great credit alſo to the preſent Adminiſtration, and to him who was at the head of it, till removed by the foul deed which every one deplored, for the great and ſteady confidence which they placed in the talents and genius of our great Commander, the Marquis of Wellington; and I can aſſure the Noble Lord I ſhould feel as happy as he would, were he now among us, to enjoy the ſpirit of his labours and in detail, with that eloquence, which was peculiar to him, the ſplendid ſucceſs which have reſulted. Upon the queſtion of the American war it is well known that I differ from the ſentiments expreſſed in the Prince Regent's Speech, yet not ſufficiently to induce me to diſturb the unanimity with which I wiſh to ſee the Address carried. But I am particularly glad to obſerve the explicit terms of that Speech, in which it is diſtinctly avowed that no diſpoſition is entertained to require from France ſacrifices of any deſcription, inconſiſtent with her honour or juſt pretenſions as a nation. I ſincerely hope this feeling pervades the whole alliance; an alliance with which I am not inclined to quarrel, as I have been with former ones, for it is promoted and cemented by a feeling of common danger and neceſſity, and not purchaſed and raiſed up to oppreſs France. It has ariſen from the keen and indignant ſentiment, which the grinding oppreſſion of France herſelf has excited, and it holds out a memorable leſſon to the Governments of Europe. France, in the courſe of her career ſince the Revolution, diſturbed and overthrew the ancient Monarchies, upon the pretext of their tyranny and deſpotism; but when thoſe States paſſed under the power of France, who was to liberate them, they found themſelves ſubjected to a deſpotism ſtill more odious, to a thraldom ſtill more inſupportable. The Emperor of that country is at this moment in a condition to which, I firmly believe, nothing but his own reſtleſs and gigantic ambition could have reduced him. I hope the alliance will profit from this. I do not pretend to know, for, indeed, I have not heard, what were the terms of pacification propoſed to France before the termination of the Armiſtice; but I ſincerely hope that now, in the moment of ſucceſs, the ſame terms will ſtill be offered *(A general murmur through the Houſe)*. I am not ſurprized at hearing this murmur: perhaps I am miſunderſtood; what I mean to ſay is, and that I will maintain, that whatever terms may have been propoſed to France at that time, as a baſis upon which negotiations for peace might take place, I hope the ſame baſis will now be offered, or elſe I ſee no concluſion to which the war can come *(Hear, hear!)*

There are ſome topics of domeſtic policy, which I cannot but wiſh the Noble Lord (Caſtlereagh) had adviſed the Prince Regent to touch upon in the courſe of the Speech. With regard to the aid and aſſiſtance which are to be afforded to the Alliance by this country, I think it ſhould have no other limit but the powers and reſources of the country itſelf *(Hear, hear!)* the utmoſt we can go, with ſafety to ourſelves to that extent would I wiſh to ſee ſupply provided. *(Hear, hear!)* But I alſo wiſh, that in a moment of proſperity and exultation, ſome notice had been taken of the ſufferings of a very large claſs of our own people, whoſe condition occupied the ſerious attention of this Houſe during the laſt Seſſion; and I wiſh it the more, Sir, in conſequence of a ſpeech which has been attributed to you, as being delivered at the bar of the Houſe of Lords at the cloſe of that Seſſion. The preſent moment, when we are imperiouſly called upon to put forth all our ſtrength and all our reſources as a nation, is one peculiarly adapted to the conſideration of the Catholic Claims. They ought to be attended to from motives of policy as well as juſtice; they are an important claſs of people; important for their numbers—important from their valour—important from the energy which their cordial union would give to our national exertions. I hope, therefore, their cauſe, ſo well begun in the Seſſion, will be properouſly concluded this; that they will be admitted to all the privileges and rights of the Conſtitution, & thus prove that you, Sir, in the ſpeech you delivered, if reported rightly, were an unauthorized & unauthenticated expoſitor of the feelings and views of this Houſe. *(Hear, hear!)* With theſe views of the preſent poſture of affairs, I ſhall give my ſupport to the Address moved by the Noble Lord: the exiſting Adminiſtration are entitled, I think, to every praiſe; and if, by a wiſh, it were poſſible for me to [illegible] any change in the Prince Regent's Miniſters, except, perhaps, to increaſe a little their ſtrength on the queſtion I have juſt alluded to, that wiſh ſhould be unformed: I do not deſire to ſee one of them diſplaced, ſeeing what meaſures are in progreſs, and ſeeing upon the moderation of their views, in endeavouring to accompliſh a general and laſting peace. *(Hear, hear!)*

The Speaker.—Before I ſtate the queſtion, I hope I may be permitted, as ſo ſtrong an alluſion has been made to the ſpeech I delivered at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, laſt Seſſion, to ſay, that if that ſpeech ſhould be at any time taken into conſideration by this Houſe, I truſt I ſhall be able to ſatisfy the Houſe that what I did ſay was perfectly juſtified and warranted. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

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